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tions were raised as to the fishing rights of the United States in the coastal waters of Newfoundland. The colonial government adopted fishery regulations as to the methods and times of taking fish, together with other restrictions, claiming that they applied to Americans as well as to their own people. These the Americans considered burdensome and as discriminating against them in favor of the local fishermen. The government also adopted certain customs regulations and applied them to American fishing vessels, which, it was alleged, interfered materially with the exercise of their fishing rights. Canada had also claimed that fishing vessels of the United States resorting to the bays and harbors of the Dominion for shelter and repairs should enter and clear at custom houses.

The subject was in this unsatisfactory state, the situation becoming more and more acute, when Secretary Root took up the negotiation, which finally resulted in the special agreement of January 27, 1909, by which the questions in controversy are to be decided by a tribunal of five arbitrators selected from the panel of The Hague Permanent Court, one arbitrator being from each of the disputant countries, and three from foreign states.

The settlement of this controversy, which has so long vexed the statesmen of the United States and Great Britain, will be a matter for congratulation to both countries, as it will determine definitely and for all time their respective rights in the coast fisheries of the North Atlantic. The negotiation of the treaty of April 4, 1908 and the special agreement of last January adds another triumph to the list which bears witness to the successful diplomacy which has characterized the secretaryship of the Honorable Elihu Root.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The editors beg to call attention to the statement in the last issue, page 188, regarding the newly elected associate members of the Institute of International Law. In place of Professor Triepel of Tübingen should be the name of Christian Meurer, professor of public law at the University of Würzburg, whose authoritative work on the First Hague Conference appeared in two volumes in 1907. The official report of the meeting, which has just been received, also announces that M. Léon Bourgeois, the prominent first member of the French delegation at the Second Hague Conference, was elected to honorary membership during the same session of the Institute.